Roman

Religion

The Roman attitude → other religions was

↓ of tolerance. "They generally avoided trying to impose Roman religion on the people they conquered."

Cities

Rome " Italy "

Location

The geographical advantages of Italy & Rome

- Protected BY the Alps ↓ the north.
- Close → good quality agricultural lā ↓ Sicily.
- Perfectly located → reach all round the Mediterranean.

People

Different peoples influenced the development of Rome:

- The Greeks, from their colonies ↓
  - Southern Italy
  - Sicily
  - Influenced their
    - Religion
    - Culture.
- The Etruscans, from the north
  - Influenced their
    - Culture
    - Technology.

The main social division in Roman society was between

- the Patricians (the wealthy)
- the Plebeians (the poor).

The main institutions in Rome & their functions were:

- The Centuriate Assembly
  - – Each Century (army unit 100 men) voted together ON law related issues.
- The Tribal Assembly
  - – Organized ↳ geographical districts OF THE city. Any citizen could vote ON domestic issues.
- The Senate
  - – Council OF THE Patricians that discussed all the important issues facing the city.

Definition

'Patron' means 'defender' OR 'protectOR'

& 'client' means 'dependant'.

- Patrons
  - The patron would help his clients financially
  - The client would serve the patron ↓ whatever way he needed.

The effect of patronage on Roman democracy meant

that the Republic was often controlled BY the wealthiest at the very top of a pyramid of patrons.

The state OF THE paterfamilias

(the head OF THE household) had legal power over everyone & everything in it.

The status of Roman women

legally controlled BY their paterfamilias OR BY their husband after marriage.

Some became powerful through influencing Husband & son

The economic benefits OF THE empire were

that merchants could trade anywhere ↓ the empire & use Roman currency. The improved roads made travelling easier.

Government System

Rome's early form of government was a Kingdom (ruled BY Kings).

It changed → a republic ↓ the late 6th Century BCE.

Science

Technology

The technological advances introduced BY the Romans were:

- The invention of concrete.
- Improved the 'arch' & used it → build the 1st stone bridges.
- Built 'sewers' & 'aqueducts' which enabled more reliable water supplies.
- Invented central heating.

Culture

People began → adopt aspects of Roman culture like

- Watching gladiators' fights
- Wearing togas
- Having mosaics in their houses.

Language

Latin language

The Latin language spread through the empire COZ it was the language of government & law.

Its effects are still seen today ↓ countries like France, Spain, Romania, Portugal & Italy where Latin based languages are spoken.

Latin was least important in Greece & the Asian & African parts OF THE Empire.

History

753 BC Romulus founds Roman culture at the Palatine.

The legendary founder of Rome Romulus

He survived abandonment @ birth BY suckling from a she-wolf, then a shepherd found him.

The traditional date OF THE founding of Rome is 753 BCE.

it probably false — Archaeological evidence shows that there were people living ON the site much earlier.

Expansion

The Roman state expansion ↓ the 2.5 centuries after the beginning OF THE Republic — Expanded from ruling an area of about 800km sq → controlling nearly the entire Italian peninsula 250 years later in 509 BCE.

3 factors that contributed to the Roman expansion are:

- The need for security
- → feed the growing city's population
- War & conquest was a source of glory & a road → political power ↓ Rome itself for the patricians.

340 BC The Latin War begins.

The rebellion OF THE Latin league in 340 BCE was significant COZ Rome defeated the other Latin states.

they were given the rights of Roman citizens, except the vote

as their land was absorbed ↳ an enlarged & more powerful Roman state.

The Romans supplemented the policy of integration during the conquest of Italy BY establishing colonies throughout Italy in dangerous areas where only Romans & loyal Latins were allowed → settle. They helped the Roman Army.

A 'Pyrrhic victory' means an apparent victory that turns out to be a defeat as the winner suffers such great loss.

The cause OF THE war between Roman & Carthage was the island of Sicily. "Each thought that if the other controlled it, they would be a powerful threat".

The cause of war between Rome & Carthage

264 BC First Punic War to take Carthage for dominance of Mediterranean.

The 1st Punic war took place ↓ Sicily. The Roman & Carthaginian armies 1st met in 264 BCE. 20 years later the Carthaginians were defeated.

241 BC Romans win Sicily.

221 BC The structure Circus Flaminius is built.

218-201 BC Second Punic War brings the defeat of General Hannibal of Carthage.

Hannibal

- was a Carthaginian General.
- He surprised the Romans during the 2nd Punic War when he launched an attack ON Italy from the North.

The Romans defeated Hannibal's invasion by:

- Not attacking him in open battle & burning crops & farms → stop the Carthaginians getting food.
- Attacking Carthaginian lands in Spain → isolate Hannibal & stop him getting reinforcements.
- Hannibal returned → Carthage but was defeated at Zama ↓ 202 BCE.

179 BC The structure Basilica Aemilia is built.

149-146 BC Third Punic War ends with the Roman capture of Carthage.

Carthage was destroyed ↓ 146 BCE.

The significance OF THE murder of Tiberius Gracchus ↓ 133 BCE — The murder of Tiberius Gracchus ↓ 133 BCE was significant COZ this was the 1st time the guaranteed safety OF THE tribunes had been ignored, an indication OF THE seriousness of Rome's problems.

The growth of Roman power help destabilize the state COZ
- The political system OF THE republic did not seem practical for dealing with the challenges OF THE new situation.
- The political balance between the patricians & the plebeians was undermined.

3 reasons for Roman military success.

- Large numbers of soldiers
- Motivation
- Roman tactics & technology e.g. attacked ↓ smaller groups, javelins, & pontoon bridge.

44 BC The assassination of Julius Caesar marks the end of the Roman Republic.

Rome controlled the entire Mediterranean coast except ↓ the north west of Africa & ↓ Egypt.

The extent of Roman power BY 44 BCE is

The 3 Roman Generals who made up the Triumvirate
- Julius Caesar
- Pompey
- Crassus.

Caesar's crossing OF THE Rubicon River was significant COZ he broke the law that no governor should lead his army outside the province he ruled.

Caesar was assassinated after he won the civil war COZ the senators feared that Caesar wanted to make himself king & end the republic altogether.

After the assassination of Caesar Rome went back ↳ Civil War for 13 years.

31 BC Octavian Caesar defeats Mark Antony and becomes emperor of Roman world. He is given title Augustus.

Octavian resolved the conflicts OF THE civil war BY restoring the republic. He refused the title of dictator & instead called himself 'first citizen'.

the important reforms made BY Augustus (Octavian)
- divided provinces OF THE empire ↳ 2 categories. The frontier provinces, where the largest armies were needed for defense, & fertile Egypt was kept under his direct control.
- reduced the size of army, reducing the number of legions from over 60 → 28, OR around 140,000 men.
- purged the Senate of members who supported the Republic or who had contributed → instability during the civil wars.
- created a special regiment OF THE army called the Praetorian Guard that always stayed ↓ Rome to protect the emperor.
- created a new civil service → run the empire more efficiently & supervise, for example, the grain supplies, the water supplies, & the building of roads.

14 BC Augustus dies.

41 AD Gaius Julius, the emperor Caligula, is murdered.

43 AD Claudius wins victories in Britain.

64 AD Rome is burnt.

68 AD Civil War breaks out in Rome.

70 AD Emperor Titus captures Jerusalem.

Titus & Domitian became unpopular COZ "they imprisoned people without reason confiscated the land of people they disliked and ignored the Senate whenever possible, thus undermining the careful balance created under Augustus".

97 AD Death of Nerva.

Trajan ruled 98-117 CE. He was the 1st emperor from outside Italy (Spain). He extended the borders OF THE Empire → their greatest extent.

The achievements of Trajan & Hadrian & when they ruled

Hadrian's (117-138 CE) achievement was → secure the borders OF THE empire BY building permanent fortifications along them.

Pax Romana 'the Roman Peace'.

The problems faced BY Hadrian's successors were attacks from the Germanic tribes.

Septimius Severus' rule was significant COZ it showed that Italy had become only part OF THE empire & was no longer the dominant region.

Military reform → defend the empire created problems COZ Septimius Severus had → raise taxes, & maintaining the army was also expensive.

235-284 AD Germans, Goths, and Persians attack Rome.

284 AD Diocletian restores order to Rome.

The weaknesses of Diocletian's reforms were taxes needed → be raised & the senate was abandoned.

Diocletian
- from 284-305 CE.
- He restored stability to the empire COZ he introduced a system known as 'tetrachy', meaning 'rule of four'.

302 AD Diocletian banned Christians from the Roman Army.

Constantine's policy towards the Germanic tribes threatening the empire from Eastern Europe was → recruit them ↳ the army → reduce the danger.

Constantine
- ruled from 306-377 CE.
- He increased the divisions between the eastern & western parts OF THE empire BY creating a 2nd capital → act as a center for imperial rule in the East.

312 AD Constantine defeats Maxentius to become absolute ruler of Rome.

337 AD Constantine dies.

363 AD Persians capture Mesopotamia.

The Visigoths want → settle within the empire COZ They were afraid of being attacked BY the Huns.

They rebelled ↓ 378 CE COZ They hey were treated badly BY the local imperial officials.

410 AD Goths destroy Rome.

The Visigoths attacked Rome ↓ 410 CE COZ they were not content with their new status & demanded better lands and conditions from the government.

476 AD Western Rome dies.

The traditional date given for the end OF THE Roman Empire is 476 CE
COZ it is when Romulus, the last Roman Emperor ↓ the west, was defeated.

Life changed ↓ Western Europe after 476 CE COZ
- The Empire was over.
- It stayed the same COZ Roman style Law & Latin was still used. Culture & systems of government remained the same.

1453 AD Eastern Rome dissolves.

Byzantine Empire. The name given → the Eastern Roman Empire after the fall of Rome

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